

PAKISTAN NATIONAL STATEMENT

Nuclear Security Summit

Seoul, 26-27 March 2012

Pakistan welcomes the Nuclear Security Summit process as a catalyst for fostering nuclear security culture. We reiterate our commitment to the objective of enhancing nuclear security.

Nuclear security within a state is a national responsibility. Within this framework, the international community should explore space for cooperation on nuclear security through voluntary national actions and in pursuance of international obligations.

The existing international nuclear security framework is quite extensive which covers the measures taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations as well as various conventions and initiatives. Therefore, Summit participants agree that there is no need to create new, parallel institutions or mechanisms for nuclear security. The Summit process enables us to look at the bigger picture to synergize the work of the international community to strengthen nuclear security. In this context, we reaffirm the essential responsibility and central role of the IAEA.

Pakistan's nuclear security regimen has four pillars:

One, a well defined, robust command and control system - comprising the National Command Authority, the Strategic Plans Division (SPD), and the Strategic Forces Commands – exercises control over all aspects of policy, procurement, operations, and, most importantly, nuclear security. The SPD develops technical solutions, Personnel Reliability Programme (PRP), and intelligence capabilities to deal with nuclear security, non-proliferation, accidents and WMD terrorism.

Two, a rigorous regulatory regime covering all matters related to nuclear safety and security, including physical protection of materials and facilities, material control and accounting, transport security, prevention of illicit trafficking and border controls, as well as plans to deal with possible radiological emergencies. The Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority (PNRA), an autonomous oversight body, regulates the safety and security of civilian nuclear materials and facilities. It works closely with the IAEA and benefits from its recommendations and guidance.

Three, a comprehensive export control regime. Our export control laws are at par with the standards followed by the Nuclear Suppliers' Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and the Australia Group.

Four, international cooperation, consistent with our national policies and interests as well as international obligations.

Since the Washington Summit, Pakistan has taken the following nuclear security related activities:

Centers of Excellence for Training

The Strategic Plans Division has established a Training Academy near Islamabad which conducts specialist courses, among others, in physical protection and personnel reliability.

Pakistan Institute of Engineering and Applied Sciences (PIEAS) runs a Master's programme in nuclear engineering with a specialization in nuclear security.

PNRA has established a School for Nuclear and Radiation Safety; and is now in the process of setting up a Nuclear Security Training Center (NSTC).

We are ready to open these training facilities, which can act as a regional and international hub, to participants from other countries in the region and beyond. This programme can be developed further in consultation with the IAEA.

Post Fukushima: Focus on Nuclear Safety.

- An international seminar on Nuclear Safety and Security was held in Islamabad in April 2011, which especially focused on the lessons learnt from the Fukushima accident.
- Pakistan carried out detailed assessment of its nuclear power plants. We revisited safety parameters, emergency preparedness and response, and operators' training.
- PNRA now stipulates that all new authorizations require from the licensees to implement lessons learnt from the Fukushima accidents.
- Pakistan has accepted IAEA's proposal to join IAEA's *Collaborating Centers*, which are designed to standardize technology, disseminate information, and facilitate research and training.

- Pakistan actively participated in the development of the IAEA Nuclear Safety Action Plan and joined the endorsement of its final version by the IAEA Board of Governors and General Conference.

Nuclear Security Action Plan (NSAP): In January 2011, Pakistan renewed its Nuclear Security Action Plan (NSAP), which it has been implementing since 2006 in collaboration with the IAEA. The programme continually upgrades physical security of 11 Nuclear Medical Centers (NMCs) working under Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC). In Phase 2, physical protection of the remaining three and four new NMCs will be upgraded. A programme for upgrading physical protection of civilian nuclear power plants is being considered with the IAEA.

Radiation Emergency Response Mechanism: PNRA, with the assistance of IAEA, has developed a radiation emergency response mechanism which remains operative round the clock. It is also operating a Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Coordination Center (NRECC) for technical guidance to licensees and users of nuclear and radiation facilities in case of an emergency.

A Nuclear Security Emergency Coordination Center (NuSECC), with fully equipped mobile labs, is working for technical assistance in coordination with law enforcement agencies or the first responders.

Revision of Pakistan's National Export List: The Strategic Export Control Division (SECDIV) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in consultation with the relevant ministries and entities, revised the 'National Export Control Lists' in July 2011.

Combating Illicit Trafficking: Pakistan is in the process of deploying Special Nuclear Material (SNM) Portals on key exit/entry points to deter, detect and prevent illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials.

International cooperation and recognition: Pakistan has been working with, and reporting to, the UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Committee. So far, we have submitted four reports that elaborate measures we have taken for nuclear and radiological security as well as controls over all forms of transfer of sensitive materials and technologies.

As a party to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM), the Nuclear Safety Convention, the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, and the Convention on Assistance in case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, Pakistan has been contributing to the nuclear security framework. Our consistent observance

of the IAEA Code of Conduct and participation in the IAEA in the Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB) have been highly productive.

Pakistan has been actively working in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism; and has been part of its Implementation and Assessment Group that is preparing guidelines on nuclear detection architecture and nuclear forensics.

Pakistan held the position of Chairman IAEA Board of Governors for 2010-11 and became member of the UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) in December 2011.

Future Commitments and Aspirations: Pakistan has more than 37 years' experience in safe reactor operations. We are ready to assist interested states with the experience and expertise we have gained in the areas of nuclear security and nuclear safety under the IAEA auspices.

Pakistan's nuclear security training facilities can become a regional/international hub.

As a country with advanced nuclear fuel cycle capability, Pakistan is in a position to provide nuclear fuel cycle services under IAEA safeguards, and to participate in any non-discriminatory nuclear fuel cycle assurance mechanism.

Safe and sustainable civil nuclear energy is essential to advancing our economic development agenda. In 2011, the IAEA Board of Governors unanimously approved the C-3 and C-4 Safeguards Agreements thus reflecting international recognition of Pakistan's expertise in the safe and secure operation of nuclear power plants. The National Command Authority in July 2011 reviewed and approved the "futuristic, self-sustaining Nuclear Power Programme 2050, to meet the existing energy shortfalls and to respond to the future requirements of a growing population and economy."

Pakistan qualifies to become a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group and export control regimes on a non-discriminatory basis.
